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THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1900.

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NOVEMBER CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St.
 Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that
 the actual number of full and complete
 copies of the daily and Sunday Republic
 printed during the month of November, 1900,
 in all regular editions, was as per schedule
 below:

DATE. COPIES. DATE. COPIES.

1. 88,220 17. 84,975

2. 89,350 18 Sunday. 87,700

3. 90,710 19. 83,520

4 Sunday. 92,380 20. 81,970

5. 92,760 21. 81,630

6. 94,330 22. 81,630

7. 178,210 23. 81,090

8. 119,340 24. 85,860

9. 96,990 25 Sunday. 87,590

10. 94,720 26. 80,760

11 Sunday. 92,240 27. 81,170

12. 89,700 28. 80,270

13. 87,860 29. 81,780

14. 85,850 30. 80,070

15. 85,400

16. 85,520

Total for the month. 2,723,145

Less all copies mailed in print-
 ing, left over or filed. 74,296

Net number distributed. 2,648,849

Average daily distribution. 88,284

And said W. B. Carr further says that
 the number of copies returned or reported
 unsold during the month of November was
 \$57 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My
 term expires April 24, 1901.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me this
 5th day of November, 1900.

J. P. FARISH,
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My
 term expires April 24, 1901.

SHOWS THE TENDENCY.

One very consoling reflection to those
 who perceive a certain tendency of the
 American people away from popular in-
 stitutions toward the ideas that Hamil-
 ton maintained lies in the increasing
 demand for the election of United States
 Senators by popular vote. There is no
 doubt of this tendency. Already thirty-
 four States have through their Legis-
 latures spoken in favor of such a change
 more than enough to ratify the Con-
 stitutional amendment if it were sub-
 mitted to the people.

Not a single valid argument has yet
 been advanced against this desired
 change. The conservatism which the
 founders of the Republic endeavored to
 give the upper house of Congress by
 an indirect method of election is con-
 ceded to be amply attained by the long
 service term of the Senator. The elec-
 tion of Senators by popular vote would
 do away certainly with the deplorable
 instances of corruption which have in
 many instances attended the choice of a
 Senator by the Legislature.

In the Democratic platform of 1900 a
 plank favoring the popular election of
 Senators held a place. The Republican
 platform contained no such plank. The
 majority cast for the Republican nom-
 ine in 1900 was not in any way in-
 dicated that the movement for the popu-
 lar election of Senators lacks the ap-
 proval of the American people. The
 present obstacle in the way of this
 change in the United States Constitu-
 tion is in the body whose method of
 election would be changed by such an
 amendment. United States Senators
 prefer to take their chances with the
 State Legislatures rather than to go be-
 fore the people. When the United States
 Senate once places the subject before
 the people ratification will come quickly.

STILL HATES MISSOURI.

It is characteristic of the Globe-Democrat
 to make a malicious attempt
 at the material injury of certain por-
 tions of the State of Missouri whose
 people exercise their right of choice be-
 tween the two great parties by main-
 taining their alignment on the side of
 Democratic principles.

It is also characteristic that this
 malign and hostile newspaper, which
 has never hesitated to slander its own
 State, should not have further hesitated
 to resort to misrepresentation in assail-
 ing certain Missouri counties wherein
 a large vote was polled for the Demo-
 cratic national and State tickets last
 month.

These "decadent counties," as the
 Globe-Democrat stigmatizes them, are
 evidently in for the same sort of black-
 guard abuse which that newspaper used
 to direct at the entire State, regardless
 of the truth.

The Globe-Democrat knows that in
 certain counties of Missouri natural con-
 ditions have prevailed to prevent that
 increase by immigration which has been
 scored elsewhere. It knows well that in
 no State in the Union is the ratio of in-
 crease maintained at the same average
 in the various sections. It knows
 equally well that this may not fairly
 be charged to lack of enterprise or of
 progressive spirit. It cannot but know
 that if such an argument holds good
 against the Democratic people in cer-
 tain Missouri districts it must hold good
 against the Republican people in vast
 sections of the East, where abandoned
 farms are the rule and not the excep-
 tion.

But it serves the Globe-Democrat's
 purpose to malign these certain Missouri
 counties solely because their people vote
 the Democratic rather than the Re-
 publican ticket. It is due to the same
 spirit which made the Globe-Democrat
 for "Poor Old Missouri" and "The Rob-

ber State." The Globe-Democrat is
 never so pleased with itself as when
 blackguarding Missouri. It hates the
 fifth State in the Union with a bitter
 hatred possible only to the most enven-
 omed partisanship. This unwholesome
 truth cannot be denied. It is a matter
 of record.

STATUS IN CONGRESS.

In the fact that the Congress now in
 session will not call up the World's Fair
 bill until a fund of \$5,000,000 shall have
 been raised in St. Louis there is found
 an unanswerable argument for the com-
 pletion of the local subscription by
 means of which that fund is to be
 created.

There is no time to lose in this mat-
 ter. The present Congress is over-
 burdened with work. The sooner the
 Taxway bill, providing for the creation
 of a national Louisiana Purchase Ex-
 position Commission, for a national ex-
 hibit, for the remitting of customs duties
 on foreign exhibits and for the interna-
 tional advertising of the World's
 Fair, can be taken up, the more certain
 is its passage.

It will not be taken up until the citi-
 zens of St. Louis shall have subscribed
 \$5,000,000 to the World's Fair.

Failure of the present Congress to
 pass the Taxway bill would in all proba-
 bility mean failure of the World's Fair
 undertaking. All the work now success-
 fully done would have to be done again
 before the succeeding Congress, if, in-
 deed, it were not too late to attempt
 anything further. The reason for such
 failure to act on the Taxway bill—the
 noncompletion of the local fund—would
 also make it impossible for the leaders
 of the World's Fair movement to induce
 the Legislatures of other States to pro-
 vide at once for State exhibits at the
 World's Fair. As the succeeding Legisla-
 ture will not meet until 1903 this in
 itself would be fatal to the World's
 Fair enterprise.

Do you not see, therefore, how impera-
 tive it is that the St. Louis subscription
 of \$5,000,000 shall be completed prompt-
 ly? It should be done within the next
 two weeks at the latest. Every St.
 Louisian who is a friend to St. Louis
 must help in this great work. A refusal
 to do so is an act of hostility to the city
 in which you live. Buckle down to work
 with a determination that success shall
 be achieved for St. Louis's sake. Com-
 plete the World's Fair fund.

STEADY RETROGRESSION.

St. Louisans can well examine the
 claims made for the Ziegenhein ad-
 ministration by the Star, which asserts:
 "It is notorious that the City Hall was
 finished by Mayor Ziegenhein and pre-
 pared for occupancy without subjecting
 the treasury to any unnecessary drain;
 that the block patrol street cleaning sys-
 tem was inaugurated during the Ziegen-
 hein administration and that \$50,000
 was set aside yearly for a new City
 Hospital."

Not one of these claims is sound.
 St. Louis's City Hall is not finished
 and, from appearances, will never be
 finished, unless a business administra-
 tion takes hold in St. Louis. The re-
 tunda and the north and south corridors
 are bare, unsightly avenues of plaster-
 stained dropceiling. A rough partition
 of unplanned planks shuts these sections
 off from the rest of the hall. The main
 entrance to the hall on Twelfth street is
 still shut with rough pine planks. Ele-
 vators are still lacking and those who
 have business on the upper floors of the
 hall must climb stairs.

The City Hall is not finished. It is
 merely occupied. In bringing the hall
 into condition for occupancy Mayor
 Ziegenhein used the funds handed down
 by a preceding administration.
 When Mayor Ziegenhein came into of-
 fice the finances of the city were in
 good condition; so good, in fact, that the
 street reorganization bill was one of the
 first measures passed to provide su-
 perintendents, inspectors and overseers
 whose salaries might take up the slack
 in the current revenue.

Mayor Ziegenhein, using his "practical
 knowledge as a builder," went over the
 specifications for the City Hall and
 "skipped" them; that is, he substituted
 inferior materials, "but just as good,"
 for those named in the specifications.
 For instance, he cut out the hardwood
 floors, for which the specifications pro-
 vided, and substituted cheap soft-wood
 flooring. In this way he made the funds
 in hand when Mayor Walbridge retired
 cover the cost of bringing the hall into
 condition for occupancy. The hall is not
 finished and work on it has entirely
 ceased.

The block patrol system of street
 cleaning was established by Street Com-
 missioner Miller during Mayor Wal-
 bridge's administration and abandoned
 during Mayor Ziegenhein's term.

The ordinance setting aside annually
 a certain per cent of the current mu-
 nicipal revenue as a fund for a new
 City Hospital was introduced at the
 suggestion of the Hospital Commission
 during the administration of Mayor
 Walbridge and before the Hospital Com-
 mission presented its report. The hospi-
 tal fund had a narrow escape from
 annihilation during Mayor Ziegenhein's
 term. It was saved only by a stern
 protest from the physicians of St. Louis
 who visited the City Hall in a body.

Nowhere has the Ziegenhein adminis-
 tration held the ground which St. Louis
 gained in former administrations. The
 last three years have been years of
 steady retrogression.

TWO TYPICAL BILLS.

Senator Vest, in his comments on
 President McKinley's message to Con-
 gress, is right in his assurance that the
 Democrat in that body can consistently
 favor the passage of the army increase
 bill and the shipping subsidy bill, both
 strongly urged by the President.

Permanent increase of the army to
 something like 100,000 men is a notable
 step in the direction of militarism. Its
 only possible excuse must be found in a
 lasting adoption of the President's policy
 of imperialism, foreign conquest and
 participation in whatever land-grabbing
 in the future be done by the Euro-
 pean Powers. When the insurrection
 in the Philippines shall have been sup-
 pressed and a civil government estab-
 lished we shall certainly not need a mil-
 itary establishment of such numerical
 strength—unless we shall be reaching
 out for more territory.

The imposition of a tax burden of
 nearly \$200,000,000 upon the American
 people for the exclusive benefit of the
 monopolistic combinations as the Hau-

na-Payne-Frye-Standard Oil syndicate
 will be a direct concession to trustism.
 The principle upon which the ship-sub-
 sidy bill is based is essentially undemo-
 cratic. It is hostile to the American
 doctrine of "equal rights to all, special
 privileges to none." It tends to the
 further fostering of the interests of a
 favored caste at the expense of the peo-
 ple at large. It will be impossible for a
 Democrat to support such a measure
 without repudiating his Democracy.

Yet it is reasonably certain that these
 two measures, one of imperialism and
 one of trustism, will be passed in the
 near future. The Republican party is
 pledged to their passage, and the Re-
 publican party is in control of Congress.
 If there is any Republican opposition it
 will be crushed by the President and
 Mark Hanna. The two bills typify what
 may be expected throughout Mr. McKin-
 ley's second term. The trustists and the
 imperialists possess the power to do the
 things they wish done. The second ad-
 ministration of Mr. McKinley will wit-
 ness the doing of them.

IT WAS INEVITABLE.

That Secretary Root's estimate of the
 appropriation necessary for the fiscal
 year of 1901 exceeds the War Depart-
 ment's army expenditures in the pre-
 vious year by \$37,000,000 is a matter
 which should not surprise the American
 people.

There is as yet no evidence pointing to
 the likelihood of a reduction of War De-
 partment expenditures. The conflict in
 the Philippines is being carried on as
 stubbornly as ever. The present Con-
 gress will either make a great perma-
 nent increase in the regular army or
 authorize a three years' enlistment of a
 third volunteer army. At almost any
 moment there may again be a sudden
 demand for the sending of troops to
 China. Under such conditions the
 Secretary of War must see that his de-
 partment is amply supplied with the
 sinews of war.

The burden of this increased cost of
 our military establishment must, of
 course, fall on the American taxpayer.
 It is difficult to see how there can be
 any change for the better if our present
 foreign policy shall prevail during the
 next four years. All signs, indeed, point
 to a steady growth of the cost of the
 American military establishment. It is
 the price of power as that for which
 we are now striving, the power
 coming from foreign conquest and the
 government by force of the conquered
 peoples.

With one business manager, one at-
 torney and three experts the Meramec
 Springs water supply promoters made a
 tam and tackle buck of the St. Louis
 rush line, but indications are that when
 the struggling mass resolves itself into
 its constituents the Meramec Springs team
 will be found to have lost several yards
 on the play.

While President McKinley was telling
 in his message what the United States
 had done at the Paris Exposition and
 what he expected of the Buffalo Ex-
 position, he might have said a few words
 in favor of or at least regarding the Loui-
 siana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

Students at West Point poured Ta-
 bacco sauce down the throat and threw
 red pepper into the eyes of a hazed
 victim. Next time lynchers want to tor-
 ture a captive they should call in the
 help of West Pointers.

Councilman Carroll's belief that the
 estimates of the city's revenue made by
 the Comptroller will be greatly exceeded
 is as optimistic as was Mayor Ziegen-
 hein's consoling thought that St. Louis
 still had the moon.

"Mouthful hypocrites" is the elegant
 designation which the Globe-Democrat
 has devised for the St. Louis business
 and professional men who want a busi-
 ness administration in St. Louis during
 the next four years.

Early conventions and unassailable
 nominations are what the people of St.
 Louis demand of the parties. Unless
 they are forthcoming St. Louisans will
 cast loose from parties entirely in the
 spring election.

St. Louis Socialists have already a full
 ticket in the field for the Mayoralty elec-
 tion in April. The example of prompt-
 ness and forthrightness is commend-
 able, whatever the merits or demerits of
 the ticket.

Determined to save something from
 the local November landslide, the Globe-
 Democrat is making strenuous efforts
 toward further confirming its title of the
 Annals of Missouri.

When the husband of Frances Hodg-
 son Burnett wrote a book about dogs he
 probably chose his subject so that critics
 could not charge that his wife helped
 him in the work.

When it hears unreasonable criticism
 of its World's Fair St. Louis should re-
 member Swift's saying that "Conscience
 is the tax a man pays to the public for
 being eminent."

Missouri counties that go Democratic
 are heretofore to the outside world by the
 Globe-Democrat as decadent and decay-
 ing counties. This is partisanship with
 a vengeance.

When it comes to blackguarding Mis-
 souri the Globe-Democrat is a past
 master, having served a long and glad
 apprenticeship in that especially dirty
 craft.

It would have been inconsistent to ex-
 pect anything but a trustee and imperi-
 al message from a President who has
 stands for trustism and imperialism.

Such a little matter as the truth does
 not stand between the Globe-Democrat
 and its chosen mission of befouling its
 own State.

The Sacrifice.

At it is passing strange.
 How men for gold so eager toil and try,
 How fierce the conflict, how the thought and
 Are things one cannot buy,
 How fierce the conflict, how the thought and
 But to increase of wealth the bank-broke's tale,
 When the dear treasures that make life worth
 Are not for sale.

The city of the strife,
 That when the sun rewards its winners not,
 But leaves them hanging, worn and gray and
 And

With bitter thoughts of a starved soul brood;
 In all that brings to pass life's sweetest dream,
 That day laborer, living but content,
 Richer by millions seems.

RILEY D. SAUNDERS.

ZIMMERMAN HOME READY
FOR HIS GRACE, THE DUKE.

ZIMMERMAN MANSION.
 Which is being prepared for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of
 Manchester.

CHARITABLE OFFER. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, who are expected to arrive at the Zimmerman mansion home in this city next Thursday, have been invited to the reception of the young couple here.
 The interior of the spacious house has been redecorated in honor of the titled bride and groom and those invited to attend any less festive given during their stay in Cincinnati will have an opportunity of seeing the very latest conceptions in London and reception-room furnishings.
 Invitations are being distributed in the Zimmerman mansion, and among the engraved and embossed envelopes is one with the hall marks of the Salvation Army, which, with

HIGH TARIFF HURTS
MERCHANT MARINE

Governor-Elect Dockery Discusses
 Senator Hanna's Ship-Sub-
 sidy Measure.

FAVORS A RECIPROCAL PLAN.
CRUSHED BY HER MARRIAGE.

Says That Even if American Ships
 Should Carry Our Cargoes
 Abroad, They'd Have to
 Come Back in Ballast.

The Republic Bureau,
 14th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.,
 Washington, Dec. 4.—Governor-elect
 Dockery called at the White House today
 and had a pleasant chat with President
 McKinley. Cordial personal relations have
 always existed between the two and the
 Governor's short visit was made very
 pleasant.

After leaving the White House Mr. Dock-
 erty visited his old associates on the Ap-
 propriations Committee of the House. They
 were completing work on the legislative ap-
 propriation bill, but the members generally
 suspended work to tender Missouri's next
 executive an informal reception.

Speaking of the pending Hanna ship-sub-
 sidy bill, Governor Dockery, who was one
 of the leading opponents of a similar propo-
 sition when it came before Congress during
 the Cleveland administration, said this evening:

"I have not given the question of sub-
 sidies much study recently, but I know that
 a high tariff is at war with the real in-
 terests of the American merchant marine.
 Ocean lines are just like railway lines.
 The steamship line must have a cargo each
 way to do a profitable business, and the railway
 line must have freight both ways to realize
 satisfactory dividends for stockholders.
 "The Republican policy of attempting to
 sell to every nation, without refusing to buy
 from any, has been destructive to our ship-
 ping interests. It smacks of protection to
 talk of American ships carrying American
 goods abroad, but as a practical question
 it is well to ask, What are those ships to
 do for return cargoes under the policy of
 high protection?"

England Took the Lead.
 "The decline in our shipping began prior
 to the war, because England first inaugu-
 rated the policy of building iron ships.
 This evolution in shipbuilding left us far
 in the rear, as wooden ships propelled by
 sail could not compete with iron ships pro-
 pelled by steam. This advantage of Eng-
 land seems to have been realized by our
 people until after the close of the Civil
 War.

"In the meantime, England has strongly
 increased her power upon the sea. We
 introduced her power into the increased cost
 of ships, by reason of our navigation laws,
 and a high tariff, together with the in-
 crease of higher wages paid American
 seamen. Under a policy of reciprocal trade,
 it might be possible, if the tariff were
 lowered, that the English merchant marine
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